

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1879.

Amusements faitest. Aberio's Theatre-Solon Shingle.
American Institute-Forty-Itali National Exhibition.
American Dime Museum-258 Sourcy. Brooklyn Academy of Music—Concert. Chickering Hall—Pladors. Mations. Daily's Theatre—Wives. Fifth Avenue Theatre—La Grands Duchesses. tioned tipera Stones-Pique. Haverly's Thrates-Hobblet. Boster & Bial's Garden Olympic Theatre-Units Tem's Oabta. Park Theatre - David Garrick. Box Francisco Minsteels—Septers and 19th st.

Atlandard Ebenatro Pindore. Theoster Germique Stulligus Grard Chawder, Teny Practor's Theoster Variety, Matines, Laten Square Cheatre Pressn Flats. Wallack's Theatre-Contempt of Court.

Subscription Rates.

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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this wening before six o'clock.

#### Bargaining for a Long Vacation.

The men who vote for JOHN KELLY appear to us to be voting in favor of a very long Democratic vacation from office and power. If Gov. Robinson should be reflected it is altogether likely that this State might be carried next year for the Democratic nom-Inco for President

Should Gov. ROBINSON be defeated the chances in New York next year would seem to be decidedly in favor of the Republicans. Possibly HANCOCK and PALMER might still win the day; certainly HENDRICKS and KELLY could not.

Now do Democrats want to vote themselves out of office, and into defeat, for an unknown period of time?

If so let them vote for JOHN KELLY. If not let them vote, to a man, for Lucius

#### ROBINSON. A Twenty Million Job Coming.

The next session of Congress will be rich in endeavors to drain money from the Treasury for private schemes thinly glozed with a coating of nationality. Among the jobs already revealed is one to get an appropriation of twenty millions of dollars to improve the bar of the Columbia River.

The immensity of the sum asked for is a scanty measure of the difficulty and enormousness of the work contemplated. The annual rise of the Columbia from the spring and summer melting of the snows in the Cascade, Blue, and Rocky mountains, makes a mighty flood charged with trees, dirt, and sand, whose tremendous sweep shifts the bars in the bottom of the river, and changes yearly the obstructions at its mouth. The conflict between the ocean and the river on Its outer bar is the mightiest to be seen on the globe. The volume and force of the river current and the immensity of the roll of the Pacific that meets it, present a problem in engineering that has for half a century been deemed insoluble.

The twenty millions to be asked for would not make a visible impression on the difficulties. The contents of the national Treasury could be emptied into the mouth of the Columbia, and the only engineering result would be a useless removal of the bar a little further seaward. The financial result of successive appropriations, practically without limit, would be the total waste of the money and the enrichment of a ring of shelved and bankrupt Oregon politicians. who mean to repair their fortunes through this job. The depth of water over the Columbia bar as it is, has been sufficient to build up Portland, the second largest city on the Pacific coast, and to give ample outlet to England in first-class ships for the wheat

and flour of all that region. Watch the Columbia River bar job!

# The Money Side of the Afghan Problem.

Who is to pay the bill of costs entailed by even a temporary occupation of Cabul' And how is it possible to meet the heavy and permanent charges which must follow an attempt to transform Afghanistan, under whatever guise, into a dependency of the Indian empire? This is a view of the Afghan quandary quite distinct from its strategic aspect, but its importance will be recognized when we consider the grave and seemingly incurable deficit of the Indian

Only recently has British public opinion been awakened to the bankruptcy of India. It is less than eighteen months since the Indian Finance Minister was driven to acknowledge and proclaim the dismal fact. After a review of the fiscal management for some seven years, he could discover no true surplus of revenue over expenditure with which to meet the many contingencies to which a great country is exposed. His figures were so indisputable, and their lesson was so alarming, that a policy of strict economy in every department of the public service was instantly begun. There seems to have been no difference of opinion between the Calcutta officials and the home Government as to the imperative necessity of these measures. Everywhere the outlay on new projects has been stopped or sensibly curtailed, and in the face of protest and complaint, retrenchment has been ordered in all the old channels of disbursement. Instead of the twenty or twenty-five millions of dollars heretofore borrowed in every year for public works, the annual amount hereafter added to the funded debt on this score can never exceed \$12,500,000, and even this temporary addition to normal burdens is only tolerated for the sake of completing important enterprises already partly exeauted. Moreover, a strenuous effort is promised on the part of the Indian Government to obtain in the civil departments a diminution of expenditure which will ultimately amount to \$5,000,000 a year. For some time, however, this reduction will be largely offset by compensations to the officers whose services are dispensed with. Meanwhile the question recurs, how is India, which cannot meet her present expenses without borrowing, to defray the cost of last year's war in Afghanistan, and the additional charges imposed by the recent outbreak at Cabul? She cannot look to any immediate enlargement of her resources through the public improvements undertaken on so vast a scale, and it is equally certain that the extreme limit of taxation has been reached.

Few persons appreciate the extent to which projects of irrigation and inland communication have been carried out in India, or the gravity of their fall are from a commercial point of view. Not only have the winding valleys and broad uplands of the peninsula been checkered by iron roads, but great sections of alluvial plain once given over to morass and jungle have been seamed with water ways and redeemed to lavish and often wasteful outlay can hardly

the year 1876, the latest for which official data are forthcoming, it appears that, up to that time, without including the value of the old native works, not less than \$77,800,000 had been expended on schemes of irrigation. On this large investment the net annual profit did not exceed \$650,000, and nearly the whole of this came from restored native canals, and from those opened in Scinde and in the deltas of the Madras rivers. Much the larger part of the irrigation works, representing a capital of more than \$50,000,000. fell short by over \$2,000,000 of the amount needed to cover the interest account and running expenses. Let us turn next to the untoward exhibit of the Indian railways, five-sixths of which have been constructed by private companies under a Government

guarantee of five per cent. Up to March. 1879, the whole capital expended on the guaranteed railways may be stated in round numbers at \$500,000,000. In only a single year political leader. since 1846 have the returns been adequate to meet the interest, and the entire loss to the State through its guarantee, was computed, a year ago, at no less a sum than tions and of character. \$112,000,000. On the lines built by the Gov-

ernment, about \$106,000,000 had been laid out by the beginning of the current year. In this case the capital was borrowed at 44 per cent., and the roads thus far finished do not yield enough to pay one-third of the in-

So much for the prospect of improvement

terest on the sum expended.

in the resources of the peninsula. We may glance now at the chance of increasing revenue by taxation. It is not quite two years ago that the frequent and regular recurrence of famine at length taught the Indian Government that relief must be provided out of the ordinary income. For this purpose it was estimated that at least \$7,500,000 should be set aside every year. As there was no surplus out of which a famine fund could be provided, and as only a minor contribution could be secured by curtailing expenditure, it was decided to raise the larger

part of the amount required by a so-called license tax. As levied, this is virtually an income tax of five pence in the pound, imposed on all who derive a livelihood from trade or skilled labor, only professional and official incomes being exempted. It has been found necessary to enforce this impost with far more rigor than was the case with the income tax of former years, and it is said to fall with extreme severity upon numerous classes of the very poor who were not previously reached. What is meant by the very poor may be inferred from the fact that in India the mass of the people are in a condition of such deplorable poverty, many of them earning only six cents a day, that, with the exception of salt, already heavily taxed, they consume scarcely an article on which a duty can be laid. We should bear in mind likewise that the burden of the new license tax falls upon many who are but just recovering from the effects of a terrible famine. It has naturally engendered a widespread

for some new impost. It will be remembered that the cost of the war, supposed to end with the treaty of Gandamak, and officially estimated at \$13,000,000, was really saddled upon India. the home Government merely agreeing to lend a large part of this sum for seven years, and limiting its sacrifices to a waiver of interest. How to repay this loan is a question for which the officials at Calcutta have as yet found no solution. We are thus forced to the conclusion that the expenses of the present movement against Cabul, and of the complications that may grow out of it, must sooner or later, and in one form or another, fail upon the British taxpayer.

and desperate discontent, and in view of this

experience we can understand the straits of

the Indian treasury should some fresh con-

tingency, such as the occupation of Afghan-

istan, render it indispensable to cast about

## Talmage's Glass of Wine.

If TALMAGE or any other minister chooses to take a glass of wine with his dinner, that is his own matter. Clergymen are very apt to be fond of the good things of life, and among them may be found some of the most critical judges of wine we have. There are men, not professional wine tasters, who claim to be able to distinguish, blindfolded, between different vintages, and unquestionably the palate may be educated wonderfully, as we have seen exemplified in the

case of certain distinguished parsons. Like Timothy, they believe in a little wine for the stomach's sake, and they fail to find any express command in the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, which forbids their taking it. The Presbyterian creed, to which Talmage subscribes, does not prohibit the use of wine by ministers, and, therefore, if he takes a glass of champagne, nobody can bring him before the Presbytery for misconduct, and nobody, on that account, can rightly assail his Christian char-

It is a matter of taste and prudence which he is left free to decide for himself. In the old days in Puritan New England, when the parson called he was at once taken to the sideboard and regaled with a tippie of some sort, generally a liquid stronger than wine -perhaps Medford rum, for that was the facorite drink. It was the hospitable way of treating the minister; and the good deacons who entertained the delegates to ministerial convocations took care to see that the rum jug was full when they came, though it was light when they left.

That was the fashion of the time, of the days before the great temperance uprising; and no one thought the worse of a minister for taking his tipple. But since total abstinence has been put among the requisite moral and religious virtues by so many church people, the sight of a preacher enjoying an alcoholic beverage is a grievous one to them. They condemn it for the example it sets, and for the indication it affords of self-indulgence.

The consequence is that ministers sometimes behave after the manner of hypocrites in the matter of drinking. Provided they are likely to escape censure, and are in company which is careless about their eating and drinking, they will sip their wine with the rest. But among the brethren who hate strong drink of any sort, they stick to cold

water and extol total abstinence. The Rev. JOSEPH PARKER of London says TALMAGE is one of those hypocritical preachers; that he drank champagne, and on the very day, or soon after, declared himself a tectotaler at a temperance meeting. "Dr-TALMAGE has again and again taken wine in England," says Mr. PARKER, and yet he keeps up the pretence of total abstinence. TALMAGE said it was a lie that he drank the champagne on the day of his temperance speech, and gave the impression that he

didn't drink wine at all. Now it ought to be easy to show which tells the truth, PARKER or TALMAGE. If TALMAGE drinks in private and parades himself as a tectotaler in public, he is a fraud and a liar; and it is an outrage for him to preach and pray.

TALMAGE has before been accused of lying, but the charge does not seem to have hurt tiliage. Adequate returns, however, for the | him any with those who enjoy his style of preaching But how will be stand this new be expected for at least a generation. Taking | and very direct accusation? Or isn't it nec-

essary for a popular acrobatic preacher to stick to the truth? But in what condition will the pulpit be if neither lying nor perjury counts against it?

George William Curtis and his Mush-

room Opponents. Whatever differences of opinion there may have been about Mr. George William Cur-TIS's political course and we have not always fully agreed with him-we suppose there was never any serious question in the mind of any one about his political integrity and his conscientiousness.

And it is really amusing to see this vete ran who was teaching anti-slavery and Republican principles when they were extremely unpopular, pushed aside by placehunters who never opened their eyes on this mundane sphere until long after he had become a learned and ripe scholar and a noted

Mr. Curris's principal opponents are simply hungry politicians after the loaves and fishes, while he is certainly a man of convic-

Somehow or other there seems to us a great deal more wisdom in Mr. Curris's advising Republicans to scratch Mr. Con-NELL's name than there is in Mr. KELLY's advising the Democrats to scratch Mr. Ron-

INSON'S Possibly-just possibly-party bias may have something to do with it; but then why should we have any party bias?

We are glad to learn that Mr. Diox Bou-CICAULT, the popular actor and playwright, is slowly recovering from his severe illness. His physician has warned him to engage in no business for six months; but we suppose it would not be dangerous for him to tell us the name of the critic to whom, he gave a bribe of \$100. THE SUN'S offer to publish the information still holds good.

Peren Bowe has been nominated by the egular Democratic party for the office of Sheriff of this county. He is the right kind of citizen to be put into such a place. During the civil war he did excellent service in behalf of the Union. He went out as a Captain in the Tammany regiment under Col. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY, and after participating in nearly all the battles of the Peninsula, including the seven days' fight, he came back as the Major of the regiment. He was twice wounded, and still carries a bullet in his shoulder. Having served out the term of the Tammany regiment, he enlisted again, and went out a second time as the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninety-third. He was taken prisoner, carried to Richmond, and experienced the horrors of Libby Prison. We are sure that when he is Sheriff there will never be any question as to illegal fees. By all means let PETER BOWE be elected!

Major George W. McLean has been nomnated by the regular Democracy for the office of Alderman for the Fourth District. Major McLean is a whole-souled, clear-headed, popular man. No job will find favor at his hands. He ought to be elected.

The local tickets of the several parties are now completed, and we are able to say em-phatically that ELHRU Root, the Republican candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, is the very best man among all the nominees for that post. He possesses all the qualities of learning, ability, and character. His election to the bench of that court will be a public benefit.

The BLAINE boom in this State begins today at REUBEN E. FENTON'S home, Jamestown, The SHERMAN boom began last night in Cooper Institute. The GRANT boom has been going on with varying success ever since Mr. Cornell was nominated in Saratoga.

The Lone Fisherman of Franklin County emerged from the woods long enough to mystify the residents of Ogdensburgh by a speech in which he spoke one word for Cornell, two words for John Sherman, and three words for GRANT, and then he disappeared. To-morrrow he is to show himself to the people of the Black River region, which is a BLAINE stronghold and it wouldn't be surprising to see WHEELE trying to get on three sides of the political fence by giving aid and comfort to the BLAINE boom

The brick that Gen. BUTLER flung at JOHN

It is of more importance to residents of Bridgeport that they ride to and from this city in safety than that they go at the highe ed. If they discourage instead of applaud the racing of steamboats, it will soon be stopped

CHARLES W. COOK, the youth whose evidence procured the conviction and execution of Joseph B. Buzzell, as accessory to the murder of Susan Hanson, at Brookfield, N. H., has himself been sentenced to thirty years im prisonment as principal in the crime. Buz-ZELL, who was a man of some property and c respectable family, had been on intimate terms with Miss Hanson, but had changed his mind and abandoned her. Miss Hanson determined upon a suit for breach of promise of marriage and while sitting in her house, on the night be fore the day on which the proceedings were to have been instituted, she was shot dead by ome unseen person. Buzzell was indicted for the murder, and tried and acquitted. Two Boston detectives then took up the case and succeeded in frightening CHAPLES W. COOK, a youth who worked for Buzzell, into a confes sion that he had done the shooting at the instigation of his employer. Upon this statement Buzzell was sgain arrested, indicted, convicted as accessory, and sentenced to be hanged. After the conviction Cook retracted his testimony and subsequently retracted his retraction. Serious charges were likewise ande against the Boston detectives, and one of them is now serving a term for an offence per petrated in Massachusetts. It was also urged that Buzzell, had, in fact, been convicted of erime of which he had previously been acquirted. Buzzer, himself never made a dental; having been concerned in the murder, and perhaps Cook's original confession was substan cally true, and Buzzers, planned the deed, but was not present when Cook shot the woman Notwithstanding all the efforts in his behalf. Buzzell was hanged, and now the actual murderer goes to State prison virtually for life.

# A Proper Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If not asking too much, will you interm an old reader why you start the Hancock boom, instead of sticking to one whom you so ably supported four years ago? I refer to the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. Has this gentleman done might to for feit the high respect in which he is held by the

people? If so we ought to know it HENRY D. CARRY, 322 East 117th street.

## The Cave of Adullam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have slways been a Democrat, but will now say this That is in the coming State election Lucius it lives in merhaps the best Governor we ever had its deleated by the conreply combination of Tennians and the Fermi hear me while throughout the tate and city, because be deceded do right in the matter of velocity for a sprepriary in discussing corrupt efficials, and applicating one consist discussing corrupt efficials, and applicating one consist discussions for that is the whilst lesse, in heart than I will a limit of the Hemograt Law will controlled a very one and lam, with the thousands arready there, and await a time when we can saily forth indices a wise and able tooks and "cast a plague on both their houses." Riggian.

# The Shertff in the Folly Theatre.

The red flag of bankruptey hung in front of he Folly Theatre yesterday. The Sherih had taken po ession. A few showmen and many dealers in secon and furniture were inside. The stage represented the stage represented the stage represented the stage represented the stage representation of Madanes Procedures (some in The Too to hanns Papers kinds grinding wheel stood in its securior of place, and beside it and notes the order necessary and hope that her wages for exhibiting many to the stage the stage of the securior of the pers for \$3. One full interest for \$50, and the car pers for \$5. One full interest for \$50, and the gas fix turns for \$5. The future use of the thraire is undeter mined.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK

Plenty of Canfidence, with a Bash of Doubt-The Brief Opinion of a Robinson Republican.

ALBANY, Oct. 27 .- The Republican leaders are all perfectly confident that Mr. Cornell will be elected Governor. They have ceased, however, to fix his majority over Robinson at 75,000. They will be quite satisfied with 40,000, and the shrewdest among them would be willing to accept 20,000 on a certainty. Here and there is a Republican who takes a cautious view of the situation. I met such a one, who said:

'In my opinion the 4th of November will isher in the closest political contest that the of New York has ever witnessed. wouldn't give a fig for any man's estimate of the result. It makes no difference how carefully ofther party canvasses the State, each will arrive at results widely at variance with those of the other party. The fact is, it is one of those rears when you are at a loss to know how your ext door neighbor is going to vote-even if you are not at a loss to know how you are going to ote yourself. It is peculiarly a year of independence, and when the canvasser comes around and asks the average citizen how he is going to vote, he goes away without adding largely to his store of exact knowledge. Both parties are conducting a vigorous canvaes, but neither admits that the other knows what it is about. The Democrats laugh at the Republican estimates of Kelly's strength, and the Repubcans sneer at the Democratic confidence in Republican defections. Now, the fact is that under all this sneering and laughing, there is a good solld scare on both sides. The drift is in favor of the Republicans. The victory in Ohio cas so great and complete that it turned the floating vote in this State into the Republican bannel. The floating vote is larger in New York than elsewhere. It is large enough, probably, to decide or change the result of any election that has taken place in ten years. The Republeans, in a general way, can count on adding 20,000 or 30,000 votes to their column from that source. Then if the opposition to Robinson and Tilden turns out to be as strong as is anticipated-that is, if 50,000 Democrats refuse to rote for Robinson-you can easily see where Cornell's victory is coming from.

"But just as we start to congratulate ourselves n the result, we stumble upon an unknown uantity-the Robinson Republicans. You will e told at headquarters that the Robinson Reublican is a myth; that he is like Sairy Gamp's Mrs. Harris-'there is no sich person.' But there is. I met him in New York last week, and his name was William E. Dodge. I met him in another shape, and his name was David Dows. He surely exists when his name is recognized in every business house in the United States. But what the numerical strength of these Robinson Republicans may be I do not know. and I very much doubt if it is known to the enders on either side. The Democrats are ounting on getting a large vote among the armers. To what extent they will succeed repains to be seen, but they would have done better in that direction two months ago than they will do now. There has been a sudden rise in produce. Butter and cheese have doubled in price. Hops are worth three times as much as they were a year ago. These growing signs of prosperity the farmer will be apt to ascribe to ne resumption of specie payments, and he will give the Republican party the credit of that act. and vote accordingly. Moreover, the Demorata must remember that the farmers as a rule ire very stubb or in their partisanship. They my be pretty well satisfied with Robinson's administration, but those of them who are Reublicans will be pretty apt to remember, when hey vote, that he is a Democrat, and seeing a rood chance now to displace him with a man of heir own faith, they will probably do it. Still, ny observation convinces me that Robinson vill receive some rural Republican votes, but wer than the Democrats anticipate.

Then the scratchers remain to be considred. One report credited to a prominent Resublican leader said that there were not 500 them in the State. But there are more than int number, and more than ten times that number. But I do not think they are increasng. Most of the scratchers started out as rong supporters of the Hayes Administraon. They felt that Mr. Hayes had been grossly sulted by the nomination of Mr. Cornell, hom he had removed from the New York istom House. But while they were putting our machinery in operation to avenge this usult, word was received that Hayes favored ernell's election. Then came the announcesent that John Sherman would stump the tate for Cornell. You can readily see that ere is no great encouragement for men to ight the battles of an Administration which will not fight its ownstattles. If Mr. Haves, Mr. warts, and Mr. Sherman had refused to take ny part in the New York campaign the eratchers would have been twice as numerous is they will be in existing circumstances. Even is it is they are not to be ignored.

"I have given you my reasons for believing nat this will be a close election, and also for eneving that the predictions of the leaders or ther side are of no great value. But with the irifi favorable to the Republicans I think Corell will have from 15,000 to 25,000 plurality." This calm talk was considerably at variance with the remarks of a more confident friend of ornell. He said; "There is only one side to his question. The Republicans have everyhing their own way. The Democrats are comdetely demoralized and we can make our maority just as large as we want to. It is true that 40,000 majority for Cornell and 20,000 for the rest of the ticket will satisfy us, but if it were ot for fear of breeding a spirit of over-confionce which might hurt us in the possible coningencies of next year, we should double those igures. New York has always been a Republian State, but the difficulty was that we could of arouse confidence enough to generate ensustasm and thus get out our full vote. This car the Demograts have done it for us. They ave split their organization nearer the centre oan you suppose. The votes cast for John Kelly will not begin to show the extent of the emocratic defection. Nearly half the Demorats in the State have resolved to put an end to idenism, of which Robinson is an exponent. me of them will vote for Kelly, some for Coreit but the greater part of them will stay at ome and not vote at all. There will be such a alling off in the aggregate Democratic vote that fter the election poor old Lucius Robinson will ardly know that he has been running." But they say Gov. Robinson is confident of

Very likely; candidates usually are."

But are you not in fear of Republican dis-No, there is no Republican disaffection to ar. Here and there you may unearth a man be announces that he will scratch the head of ie ticket. But seratch him and you will disover a chronic bolter. He pushes himself into cominence now because he sees a chance to cain a little notoriety by doing openly what he as done secretly for years. We have taken the pensure of this class and we know just what ley amount to. So far from fearing them, we re inclined to encourage them, that they may ave a chance to advertise their littleness on etion day."

But assuming that it exists, how do you neount for this sudden growth of Republican

'I account for it in this way: Grant has ome home. Next year's canvass has already egun. The united North is rising up to opose the solid South. We are going to have a Government strong enough to protect itself and is citizens hereafter. While the Democrats are rying to concentrate attention on some cheeseparing savings in taxes, the people are looking eyond the narrow borders of the State and are grasping the great problems that demand soluion. It is the knowledge that Grant is to be our candidate and that Cornell's triumph in 1879 secures New York to Grant in 1880 that has awakened all this enthusiasm. The knowledge what was to happen has driven Sherman, and Evarts, and Foster, and all that crowd into this State that they may share the glory of our sucess and make their peace with the coming man. It is that knowledge also which has led

us to make an organization the like of which was never seen in this State before. We can tell you at headquarters (if you happen to have the right to know) the name of every Republican from Montauk to Chautaugua, and what is more we can tell you how he is going to vote. We have done all this not simply to make Mr.

Cornell Governor, but to pave the way to a greater victory next year." As an offset to this imposing programme I sought out and found right here in Albany a

Robinson Republican who said: "Mr. Conkling and his associates are reckon-ing without their host. There are 50,000 Republicans in the State of New York who will vote for Lucius Robinson on the 4th of November, partly because they believe he has made a good Governor, and partly because they are resolved to break the machine, that it may not grind them to powder next year. I know what am talking about. We have our lists prepared, our names recorded, our plan of action matured. Whether we fail or succeed we shall strike now, and if Mr. Cornell thinks we are not in earnest, he will learn his mistake hereafter. Look out for a surprise on election day. That's

Hancock in Pennsylvania. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your nomination of Hancock attracts no little attention here. He is popular in this State, and a certain set of Democratic politicians have always contended that he could carry it against anybody the Republicans could nominate. But the ruling managers have never taken to him seriously; they do not want him nominated unless it is absolutely necessary to success. In 1876, Mr. Wallace carried all before him at the Lancaster Convention, and it was supposed he would control the delegation in the National Convention. To defeat his plans his opponents got up a Haucock boom. which did the business effectually. That boom was the work of men who were at heart for Tilden, if they were for anybody in particular, and it prevented Mr. Wallace from casting the whole weight of the State against him. Mr. Wallace is now well inclined to return the compli ment, and will probably press Hancock's name to break the Tilden strength, precisely as it was used in 1876 to break his own. But Hancock is too illustrious a name to e played with after this fashion, and we trust Tite Sun make the next Hancock boom a reality.

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

TO THE EDIT	OR OF THE	SUN-Sir: Will you
		ng where Hail Columbia
omes in on the to	llowing tick	et nominated at Tammany
fall on Saturday l		A STATE OF THE STA
Villiam R. Robert	s. Sheriff	Ireland
		ClerkIreland
		ion Pleas Ireland
lenry Alker. 1	Justices of	France.
David McAdam,	Marine Cour	Scotland
tichard Flausgan		Ireland.
Richard Croker.	Coroners	Ireland.
lenry Woltman,	1	
atrick Keenan.	1	Ireland.
William Sauer.	Aldermen-	Germany
lames J. Slevin,	at-Large.	Ireland
ohn W. Guntzer,	(	Germany.
Democrats, how	like you this	
Meanth as 41	seen the men	with soul as done

Breathes there the man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said. his is my own, my native land ? Ocr. 26, 1879. YANKER DOODLE

E. M. Madden for Senator.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25 .- Ex-State Sensor Edwin M. Madden is the Bepublican candidate for senator in the Orange and Sullivan District this full With the following testimony of Jay Gould and Mr. Mad den before the Erie Investigating Committee of 1872 in licir minds, the voters of the district are expecting flush times from now until election.

Can you give any instance in which you contributed noney to elect triendly gentlemen to the Legislature?

Mr. Gould replied:

I gave a great deal of money. I once sent several thousand dollars to Orange and Sullivan Connies to carry the Republican toket, and I succeeded. Most of the money was contributed through senator Madden. \*\*

I think it better to pay money in that way than to pay it alroward. I get better men. I think the money expended in that way was well invested.

Senator, Madden de was then senator was before the

Senator Madden the was then Senator) was before the same Committee as a witness. A portion of his testimony reads as follows:

Gould gave me \$4,000 when I was running for the Senate, to sid in my election. I did not get off in the election, with the \$5,000 given me by Gould, by a long sight. Those matters are becoming very expensive, and no one knows it better than the man who runs for office. Benjamin G. Sears, a farmer, is the Democratic candi

## Drop on Yourself.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A short time ago I had occasion to rebuxe my grandson, a boy of 11 years, for some triffing fault. I was much puzzled as to his meaning when he replied, "Oh! go drop on yourself-take a tumble." I supposed at first that the expression was some of the histories slang new so greatly in vogue, but first new, in looking over a convol Pope's "Essay on Man," I find that the same idea must have be-directly in the same idea must have be-

I have no doubt that he would have adapted the ex-tression, "take a tumble to thysel," had the rhythm of the lines admit ed of his so doing. Or a verity three is nothing new under the sun.

G. W. C.
Siw Your, Oct 29.

# The Law on Bribery.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If Mr. Whitney, who is reported as saying that bribery is a State prison offence, both to the briber and bribed, will exine the Constitution of this State, he will discover that an attempt to bribe subjects that, he will discover that an attempt to bribe subjects the attempted briber to punishment; but when an officer accepts a bribe, he atoms is punishable, and the briber is enabled to appear against him and testiry. This amendment was adopted as the election in 1876, 1 kinh, consequently Mr. Whit hey's witnesses cannot be driven into a corner when they testify against Clubber Williams. Arti-Clubber.

#### The Burial of Mr. Coppers. To the Masons of New York :

Coppers still remains unburied. He is a Mason-so alleged-and therefore denied a resting place for his bones. Why do not his brother Masons offer their services to his family and bory him even if it be not in a place which he owns, because it is called conservated ground? My face, as a Mason, becomes red with indignation when I think our brother is refused a burial. Let us bury him now, and then, it the courts decide he is entitled to be burned on his with ground, we will give him back to sleep beside his lead wife and daughters.

## Pickpockets' Operations.

The Broadway police have a recess of one ur at noon every day, and in their absence Broadway s intested with speculators, who nominally sell cand rize packages, but actually draw together multitude whom their confederates circulate and pick

sition, whom their confederates circulate and pick pockets. Many composints have been made at lateral common the proposition of the proposition of

## Capt. Petty's New Field of Buty.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty, recently transferred to the Thirty first Precinct, in her of the Twenty minth to which the Democratic Commissioners wished to send was met on an up-town car on Saturday evening, on the was the total an up-town car on Saturday evening, on the was to his new charge. His hat was pulled down over his face and his coal was inuffied up over his ears. Whial the matter, Cantain? was asked by a friend. "Oh, nothing," the Cantain replied gloomily. "I'm going away that's all. I've been transferred. "Transferred!"
"Yes," the "abdain replied, "transferred up among the rocks and goats. It I'd been been in Nova Senta in-stead of the United States, and had clutbed every descrit man I met, I shouldh, thave been served this way."

Pedestrian Match Between Men and Mustangs.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.-There is now in

# progress in this city a six-day contest of endipance be-tween men and horses, "go as you please." Five men and six horses are on the track. The first day's score of the flye best horses was 466 inless, of the flye best horses was 466 inless, of the flye need, of inties. The brichest single shows were Printers, here lets inless, and Broste man, 105 inless. The forest completed his 1-3 inless in 23 hours, and the man inless in 25 hours 13 inless. The first the inless in 125 hours, and the man inless in 25 hours 13 inlantes, when both relief directly track. All the horse-emisted are initialized or initial for this breed that it has an rivalled powers of endurance.

The new postal card, to be issued Nov. 1, is of a very pretty design, and can be sent to all parts of Europe, China, Japan, and Brazil. At the top of the card are the words. "Universal Postal Conon," which are re-leated in French, as an energy of the conon the words are the top of the conon an energy of the conon the words. In French, The statup is a well-designed bread of the riy, baxing on each side the figure "2" soil the words. U.S. Postal Card."

## Quebec's Legislative Deadlock.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.-The Legislative Council et at 11 A. M. and immediately admourned until toow, when the Legislative Assembly will meet. The I from when the Legislative Assembly will meet. The first code in the latter chamber will probably be condennatory of the action of the Legislative Canned in returning subplies. A majority for the devernment of two or three votes is expected. The opposition resolution will probably express regret that the Government has not seen fit to attempt the formation of a continuon government, and this will doubtless be the test vote of the session. OLD-TIME BATTERY BOATMEN.

The Race Between the Frigate Human's Crew and the Whitchall Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The article in this morning's Sun on "Old-Time Battery Boatmen " brings vividly to my mind the race between the Hussar and Whitehall crews, and also a race a year or two previous. Old Baptist, as he was called, was at that time the most celebrated race-boat builder in this city. He was the builder of the Knickerbocker, that was for a long time to be seen in the American Museum, Chambers, an Englishman, challenged the boatbuilders of New York to produce a boat to race against one he should build. Baptist accepted, and made a four-cared and coxewain clinker-built bout, which, I think, was painted white, and named New York. Chambers also turned out a clinker-built boat of about the same dimensions for four men and coxewain, painted black, with a gitt star on each side of the bow, called the American Star.

The racewas rowed on a cold day in winter, the wind blowing strong from the northwest. Starting from a point was a first starting from the northwest. that was for a long time to be seen in the Amer

The race was rowed on a cold day in winter, in wind blowing strong from the northwest. Starting from a point near the Navy Yard, Brooklyn the course lay atong the Brooklyn store to the long wharf, then at Fulton Ferry landing, or the Brooklyn side, thence, on account of the strong flood tide, across the river to the New York side, which brought the boats near the pier at the foot of Beekman street (where I was stationard to see the recommendation of the stationard to see the second of th lork side, which brought the boats hear the pier at the foot of Beekman street (where I was stationed to see the rase), thence down the East River and around Governor's Island and back to the starting point. The New York went around the island and won the rare. The American Star did not go around the island, the heavy sea being too much for her. So anuch for that race, and now for the Hussar race.

An old pilot by the name of Sawyer took charge of and piloted the fright Hussar to her anchorage off the Battery, in the North River. On the way up Sawyer noticed a fast-looking boat on board. On asking the officer of the deck he was told that the commander of the frighte kept the boat for racing purposes, and that in all the races she had never teen beaten. Sawyer told him he thought a match could be made with the Whitehald boatmen. A match was made, and was rowed from the Hussar up the river to a stakeboat and there back to the frighte find across the river, as you maye it. It was not a well-contested race, for the Whitehall boatmen deep way the street of the street of the Whitehall boatmen deep the New Sawyer to a stakeboat and there back to the frighte find across the river, as you maye it. It was not a well-contested race, for the Whitehall boatmen deep way from their opponents from was not a well-contested race, for the Whitehall boatmen drew away from their appenents from the start, and finished several english shead. The Whitehall boatmen rowed in the American Start, the boat that was beaten in the race fran the near the foot of Restor street, and noticed particularly the different style of rowing of the two crews, the Hussar crew using the long, sweeping stroke peculiar to man-ol-war's men, while the Whitehall boatmen sat with almost motioness bodies, extending their arms and drawing back with a jerk. It was reported at the time that the Whitehall crew had offered to exchange boats and row another race.

New York, Oct. 27. CORTLANDT STREET.

#### MRS. O'HARA'S BEQUESTS.

Judge McCue Explaining Why he is a Legate

In the contest over the will of the rich widow, Mrs. Mary O'Hara, who died in Brooklyn June last, leaving the bulk of her property to charity and to Judge Alexander McCue, Father Robert Maguire, paster of St. Paul's Church, and Dr. William H. Dudley, who were respectively her lawver, her priest, and her physician, Surrogate badey yesteriay fook the testimony of Judge Alexander McCine, who said that he had known Mrs. O'Hara for many years, and that he had been her professional adviser for many years. In 1871 she made a will, which he yet retained. The other wills that she made she destroyed. They were all of the same general purport. She made five wills and two or three codicies. She kept an account with the Brooklyn Trust Compaty, and he held a letter from her to the officers of the tank directing them to honor the eneck which he draw, and although it was not exactly a power of attorney, they deemed it sufficient. She always consulted him with reference to the management of her property. He never elisted her socially, but she looked upon him, probably, as something more than a legal adviser. He never knew of any loans made by her to Tather Maguire. The will she made in 1875 was substantially the same as that of 1876 and 1872 except that the personal legacies were diminished. There was the same general scheme in all of the wills. Church, and Dr. William H. Dudley, who were Judge McCue had a paper which contained

Instructions as to what was to be done with the residuary legacy left to him and to Father Maguire and Dr. Dutlley. After being examined by the Court if was marked in evidence, but was not read. It directed the disposition of the rest of the estate in the interest of charity.

## THE SUDDEN END OF A REVIVAL

Sethodists Excluded from a Church Edifice Owned by Universalists. PETER'S VALLEY, Sussex County, N. J. Oct. 25.-Great excitement prevails here over the refusal of the Universalists to allow the Methodists to continue a religious revival which had been in progress in the Union Church pairs, which were made, both denomination in paying for the work. Shortly the after there areas a dispute about the paying of some money. Hot words passed between some of the brighten of the different denominations and the Maria of the different denominations and the Maria of the different denominations. some of the brethren of the different denomina-tions, and the Methodists were natified to sto-their meetings. This they refused. A few evenings ago two of the Universalist leaders went to the church before the hear for servee, and one held the deer knot and the other sat-down in the door, thus treventing the Meth-odists from getting in. When the leaders of the revival arrived, they begged to be allowed to enter. The Universalists denied them mimis-sion. Hot words again passed, and the result was that the revival was brought to an end. The affair has occasioned great excitement among church-going people for miles around. It is hought the matter will be brought before the Sussex County Court.

# It is thought the matter withe Sussex County Court.

A Bishop's Denunciation. PROVIDENCE, Oct. 26 - Bishop Hendricken, himself an Irishman by birth, said yesterday to

himself an Irishman by birth, said yesterday to his congregation here:

Some there are who ask for money to blurge the century into revolution, money to buy up states and provagon English commerce, to buy up states and provaging the provided of the whole and dynamite to blow up barracks, but the troube should take hered and discountenance all said with revolutionary schemes. Ireland will never be made tree from this said of the water. It asked to subserte to keep in a peace able agitation and sould here of the right state in the Parlament. that is right reasonable, and proper, but don' give your money brevers one who comes should be frealist, and problems all softs of imprachable measures. Such men boast of long able problem, never, per hans, fired off along or revolver in their lives. These are lacking of the high characteristic manufacturing flavorance who standard count, flavorance who standard count, flavorance who standard count, flavorance and seed to have been and water to have update. You my dear propose loss belief and see do it, but let no one of us he tod by shilled an positional.

#### The Boy with a Damaged Pye. From the Des Mounes Registe

"Feller spoke disrespectful of my sister; said of det she was crossessed, and I suited in " I said of not she was cross-axed, and I sented in " I beyond she cross-exed." the reporter inquired. "Hand gut exister." was the replic. "It was the principle of the ang what I got licked for."

## The Tammany "Pinafore."

DUET-ROSCOE CONSISSING AND JOHN RELLY Ros Things are sometimes very queer, Politicians den't remember What they say before November.

Ros Charley Foster's here, you know, Everts readly eats his crow, Blame and Sherman will appear, Captains of my how and spear. Jones (personal) Yes, I see-Not for me. Ros. Same are stubborn, others strong. Tammany was always wrong

To the surface doats the south Let the victor beat the drain-Jons (pusifed). That is true-Bully for you! Jons. While my voting forces dwinfle.

You should tell me, please do tell me If by any sort of swindie You may sell me, you may sell me (Aside) Thus I get a strange revealed 4 That our Mormonistic see na Is a kind of double denling.

Astwo knows Jons. Doubtless I am very stupid. And I do not look like Cupid; Yet, when any barcain's made, Some one loses by the trade.

That's a tact. Jons. When the cat the chestouts are tches When a hear a leaf err hatches, Cut and hear, who later hard, Always get their just reward.

Ros. Yes, they get— Lett—you bet! (Ande) Though he tries to catch me napping, He can't do it, he can't do it. When I close this game of trapping, He will rue it, he will rue it.

Born. Though | 1 | furnish voting timber. These remarks [ 2 ] will remember, In the future of November.

Time will teil.

#### SUNDEAMS.

-A justice of the peace has been arrested -A schoolmaster at Tiffin, Ohio, used a nece of publish these with which to whop his pupils, and t proved so effective that a little girl was marry killed.

Several girls at Hagerstown, Ind., tatand their legs with the figure of a garter. The coloring after proved to be pelsonous, and one of the sufferers t -The Rev. Henry Morgan of Boston has

formally warned Archbishop Williams that programs at law will indiow if lotteries are permitted at a coming

-Mary Dean, who made her entry into Indiana six years ago in a Bloomer costume, with a re-volver displayed at her belt, and became a public speaker woman's rights, now retires to a prison as a thir -The marriage notice of J. S. Hahn, in

he Ogden (Kan.) newspapers, was printed in the same column with that of his death. Miss Harris, learning hat he was doing there, hastened from Kansas City to -Assistant-Postmaster New of Pittsfield, lass., added \$1,000 to his income in a year by rem

fresh postage stamps from letters, nating on those that had been used, and so ling the stolen ones. He used the money in maintaining his social pretensions. -A woman inmate of an asylum for the

insane, at Maysville, Cal., imagining that she was im-prisoned by enumers and that pen and ink were denied her, made a statement of her case in needlework on a piece of cloth and threw it out or the window. -It is becoming a fashion in Europe to gravel in privite railread cars. The Baroness N. de Botta-thild owns one that cost \$20,000, and the Countess Po-locks has ordered one at \$20,000. These vehicles are

maller than American cars, but are very elevant. -The Chinese are doing religious missionary work in a way that must make Christians feel unremiertable. The people of the Chinese province of Youan are in part Mohammedans. An imperial decrea offers freedom from taxation to every Mohammedan whe renounce whis toith and swears by Confucius. Beautoul

-Two Chicago men went on a week's spree which involved an irregular tour through the West. One morning they awake in a hotel, with a dazed none as to what city they were in. One said St. Louis, and the other Cincinnati. They bet \$100 as to which was right, and neither won, for the bell boy informed them that the place was Monaukee. -A commission from Congress is not

highly desirable to an artist, according to the Boston From our of, which save: "When a painter gets an order for a \$10,000 picture, for example, he is expected to paint gratuitously the portraits of members of Congress who voted him the job. There are often, also, expenses incident to the procuring of such commissions. In consequence, about three-fourths of the profits are dissipated, and a \$10,000. Government commission is worth really about \$2,500."

-Haynes set himself up for a religious eader in Toxus, even claiming to be a divinity, sent to earth to take charge of all spiritual affairs. He said that he was physically invulnerable, and that it was impo-sible for anylody or anything to hurt him. His convers, of whom there were huddreds, believed his pretensions and it was said that a bullet fired at his breast ha at Corsicana, and they rode Haynes on a rail. His miracour power failed him to this emergency -Charles Ar Showe, a Chinaman, became

a teamerchant in Boston, thirty years ago, married an American wife grew wealthy and mixed mentioned so-ctety. Lately he visited his native land, and, on reforming, says to the Boston Hamble "Every thing in China we med dimest as strange to me as it did to me when I first came o Roston." He tound few social changes, however, Individual taste, it leads to a deviation from the set irms of society, is frowned down, and, so long as thu ecling is prevalent in China, its people are slaves to cusm, opinion, and usage." -The 30th of September was observed by the royal family of Austria as the 688th anniversary of the foundation of the kingly power of their house. On e first of September, 1970, resolutions were adopted by n assembly of the notables of the empire, pursuant u

which, three years later, Albrecht and Rudolt of Habs-burg became joint sovereigns of Austria and the various ands subject to it. A few months thereafter Rudoif sur endered his rights to the throne for a necuniary indeaty, and Albrecht became sole monarch. With him an the sway of the royal line that reigns in Austria. - The Rev. Robert Collyer writes to the Chacago Trace that, notwithstanding a rumor to the con-trary, his pariorate of the Church of the Messich opens of discreter in the quiet sequence of our services. That ne word was enough, and was taken, it was said

kindly. There has been no more trouble, there will be no more, and I was unistaken in supposing this was a abit, it was simply the mistake of a few who had to catch special trains, or who were not used to our ways This relates to the departure of part of the congregation the tween the close of the sermon and the last by ma. ... Lydia Thompson announces that she will never act again. She is wealthy and tired of the stage. She was at first a dancer in Lundon theatres, and t was not until about fifteen years ago that she made her nark in burlesque. Soe came to America in 1800 with he first company or British idendes seen here, opened at Wood's Museum, and achieved an immediate sorro one has a grown up daughter, and is probable about forty y are old. Her present husband agran-der Henderson, was fermerly an officer in the high-army. He retired from the service to go into theam

unagement. With his wife's memor and popularity to

egin with, he has been remarkably successful, and not -They have no civil damage not in Gernany, but even there the necessity or some restricted to the sale of alcoholic liquors to such as have not entheight discretion to use their properly appears to be consisted. In various district, by anthority of govern-instructions proceeding from the those runner, the police have probabiled layers keepers from solling or otherwise ternstains to minure under the age of 16, apprentices, or ersons mentally derinated or weak, any distilled spirits as inclusive of whatever description, and a similar restation will apply to sales to confirmed drankards henever the names of these letter have been given to the liquor senders with a proper cantion. Disobelience of these orders will be punishable by fine and impriso ment, but they are not intended to apply to the sale of beer, the co-sumption of which has mover been found a cause injury to anybody. The police orders are to be cause money to anybody. The police orders are to be posted in a prominent place in every tayern. This new

mst make German liquor sellers in America feel as ersecuted and fortern. -Victoria (Australia) has a real live Marquis, English to load, to preside over her Exposition to stear. Lord Normanby's father was Lord Lieutening Ireland, and long Ambassidor at Paris While & the latter past he suffered severely at the hants of a steward in whem he claced such confidence as never to examine the trade-such's tills. On leaving Paris a number Il avalanche of accounts descended on the beginanibuses..... who then found that his steward his perulated with the money given for trail ones. Also istrous naming venture or the present poet's complete the depiction of the family, and sent hon-accepted natual very respectable abilities—to that remember of destinate noble, a colonial diovernorship, while layelest on his taken orders. The slovernor of Virtaria resident what may be described as an immense built con with a nouse attached, some four miles from Melionrae. III salary is \$25,000 a year, out of which he can save \$5,000 without incurring the apputation of being a migrafimany conflicts between the two transfers of the Legisture have made this terremodeling anything for a stocure

-The exposure of the Rev. Dr. Lerimer's use, in Chicago, of somebody cise's armit as de CS mrites a electroman to write to the Boston Book about incides a cleryman to write to the Boston Bood about aneating instance of the same kind. The write soft that, immediately after reading a december to the Beck Dr. Philes, the metal prosedayers processes. Bellower, his would be letter to Dr. Lecturer in the seasonal Assume timers, and was assumed to bear a bone masser of Dr. Failer's repeated without credit. I went form he continues, "tack Dr. Failer's serious from he will form he continues," tack Dr. Failer's serious from he will take a new time on the continues, and several cities, which has a time to be a large of the place with his continues at the beautiful part of the failer to the large of t when he came to the science beginning to De Train 14 stepred for about tive or say seconds, then, direct sheet is a with his exes, and hands rived to be two here. posts in a low and a home manner the wer-sand breis worked the Veller malia sear."

-The Figure gives some data as to the Prince of Water is consistent to the little of Water is consistent to the consistent con belong by one or move clabs, as has easy the G. Constanting and Nieucles, Prince of metallic house, Bassan Pasha, the Prince of Pasha Pasha of the Double of Science of Demograph the Double of the Science of Demograph (P. 1998) of the Pasha Parsect, the Box de Phartics, and Par Victor Clubs | Tar 8: A continue 142 Johns, 787 | the Million, 748, the Ac-Grant (1 no. 452, the Role Covac. 60) 385; the Union, 302; and the Specture at for dinner at these one there exist is not all sort want at the St. Alliana L. C. and

mission rests with a committee in th ber of black balls which exclude ranging from two la